



TITLE:

THE PELAGIC COPEPODS OF THE
IZU REGION, MIDDLE JAPAN
SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT XIII -
PARAPONTELLIDAE, ACARTIIDAE
AND TORTANIDAE-

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THE PELAGIC COPEPODS OF THE IZU REGION, MIDDLE JAPAN
SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT XIII
PARAPONTELLIDAE, ACARTHIDAE AND TORTANIDAE

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With 11 Text-figures

Family PARAPONTELLIDAE

Genus *Bathypontia* SARS.

The genus was created by SARS in 1905 to accomodate a species, *Bathypontia elongata* taken from the Atlantic. He added the second species, *B. minor* from the Atlantic. A. SCOTT recorded the third species, *B. spinifera* in the collections of the "Siboga". In 1920 SARS described the another species *B. elegans*. SEWELL has failed to recognise either of them from the Indian seas. I found two species in my collections from the Izu region, which appear to be undescribed, to which I propose the names *similis* and *longicornis*. The genus is characterized by having the exopod longer than the endopod in the 2nd antenna. *Isocalanus* described by WOLFENDEN in the "Südpolar Expedition" is clearly congeneric with *Bathypontia* SARS.

Bathypontia similis sp. nov.

(Fig. 241, a-k)

Female. Length, 2.81 mm : cephalothorax, 2.06 mm ; abdomen, 0.75 mm. The cephalothorax oblong ovate in outline. The head separates from the 1st thoracic segment, so are the 4th from the 5th. The last thoracic segment asymmetrical; the lateral corner of the last thoracic segment triangular with a blunt process on each side but produced more on the left side. The rostrum one-pointed, unevenly produced at the apex.

The abdomen 4-jointed, contains 2.75 times in the length of the cephalothorax; the segments and furca are in the proportional lengths as 42:19:16:14:9=100. The genital segment has a small swelling on each of the lateral

margins near the base; the 2nd and 3rd segments are fringed with fine teeth on the distal margin. The furcal rami as long as wide, with 4 apical setae of which the 2nd is the longest.

The 1st antenna 23-jointed, reaches back to the posterior margin of the last thoracic segment; the segments 8-9 and 24-25 are fused respectively. The

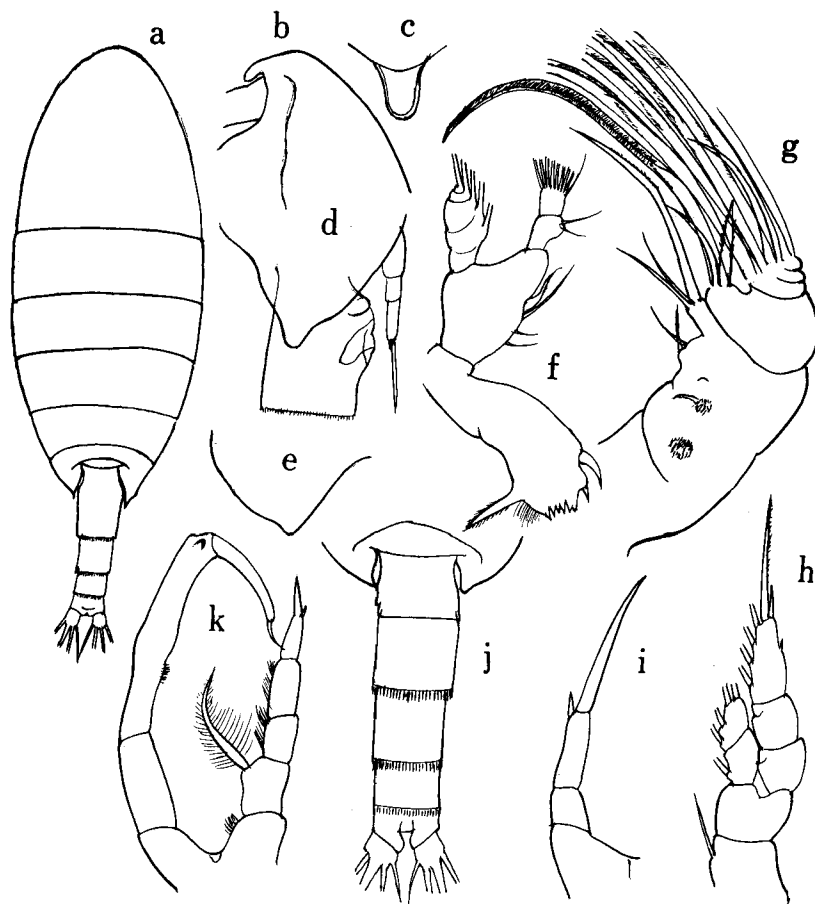


Fig. 241. *Bathypontia similis* sp. nov.

Female: a, dorsal aspect; b, head, lateral aspect; c, rostrum; d, last thoracic segment and genital segment, lateral aspect, right side; e, last thoracic segment, lateral aspect left side; f, mandible; g, 2nd maxilla; h, 1st leg; i, 5th leg. Male: j, last thoracic segment and abdomen, dorsal aspect; k, 5th pair of legs.

2nd antenna has the exopod and endopod of about equal lengths; the exopod 7-jointed; the 1st basal segment has fine hairs on the posterior surface. The mandible as that of *Bathypontia spinifera* A. SCOTT; the biting part with 2 large spiniform teeth on the upper margin, the inner marginal seta of the blade

strong; the exopod 5-jointed, with a small terminal segment which is devoid of setae. The 1st maxilla has the following numbers of setae on the various appendages: 4 setae on the outer lobe, 10 setae on the exopod, 1 seta on the endopod, 1 seta on the 3rd inner lobe, 1 seta on the 2nd inner lobe, 8 setae on the 1st inner lobe. The 2nd maxilla strong with peculiar setae on the distal segments. The maxilliped feeble.

The 1st leg has 3-jointed exopod and 2-jointed endopod; the 1st and 2nd segments of the exopod have no outer edge spines, the 3rd segment has an outer marginal spine. The 2nd leg has 3-jointed exopod and endopod; the terminal spine of the exopod has 39 teeth; the 2nd basal segment has a strong and slightly curved spine reaching the base of the outer edge spine of the 1st segment of the exopod. The 4th leg has 3-jointed exopod and endopod; the 1st basal segment has no inner marginal setae. The 5th pair of legs 3-jointed; the apical spine of the 3rd segment of the exopod about as long as the combined lengths of 3 segments of the exopod taken together; the outer marginal spine small.

Male. Length, 2.66 mm: cephalothorax, 1.95 mm; abdomen, 0.71 mm. The general appearance as in the female; the last thoracic segment symmetrical, produced posteriorly into a triangular process on each side.

The abdomen 5-jointed; the segments and furca are in the proportional lengths as $21:24:21:16:8:10=100$; the 2nd to 4th segments are fringed with fine teeth on the distal margin; the anal segment produced on the inner distal margin.

The right 1st antenna is modified into a grasping organ; the segments 17-18 without remarkable processes. The mouth parts as in the female. The right 2nd swimming leg has a strong outer edge spine on the 2nd segment of the exopod; the distal outer edge spine of the 3rd segment of the exopod strong.

The 5th pair of legs quite resembles that of *B. spinifera* A. SCOTT; the right leg has 2-jointed exopod; the endopod absent; the left leg with 3-jointed exopod, the segments are of about equal lengths; the 2nd basal segment carries a long seta on the inner distal corner.

Remarks. The specimen closely resembles *B. spinifera* A. SCOTT or *B. elongata* SARS except that in the present specimen the posterior margin of the last thoracic segment is asymmetrical in the female, and that the right 2nd leg of the male differs from those of the formers in the asymmetry of the outer edge spine of the 2nd and 3rd segments of the exopod. The specimen differs also from *B. minor* SARS in the shape of the 1st thoracic segment of the female.

Occurrence. 3 females and a male from Sagami Bay, and 1 female and a male from Suruga Bay in 1937 from deep layer.

Distribution. The Pacific coast of Middle Japan. (the present record).

Bathypontia longicornis sp. nov.

(Fig. 242, a-b)

Male. Length, 5.18 mm: cephalothorax, 3.87 mm; abdomen, 1.31 mm. The general appearance as in the foregoing species. The head separates from the 1st thoracic segment; the anterior margin of the head is pointed when viewed

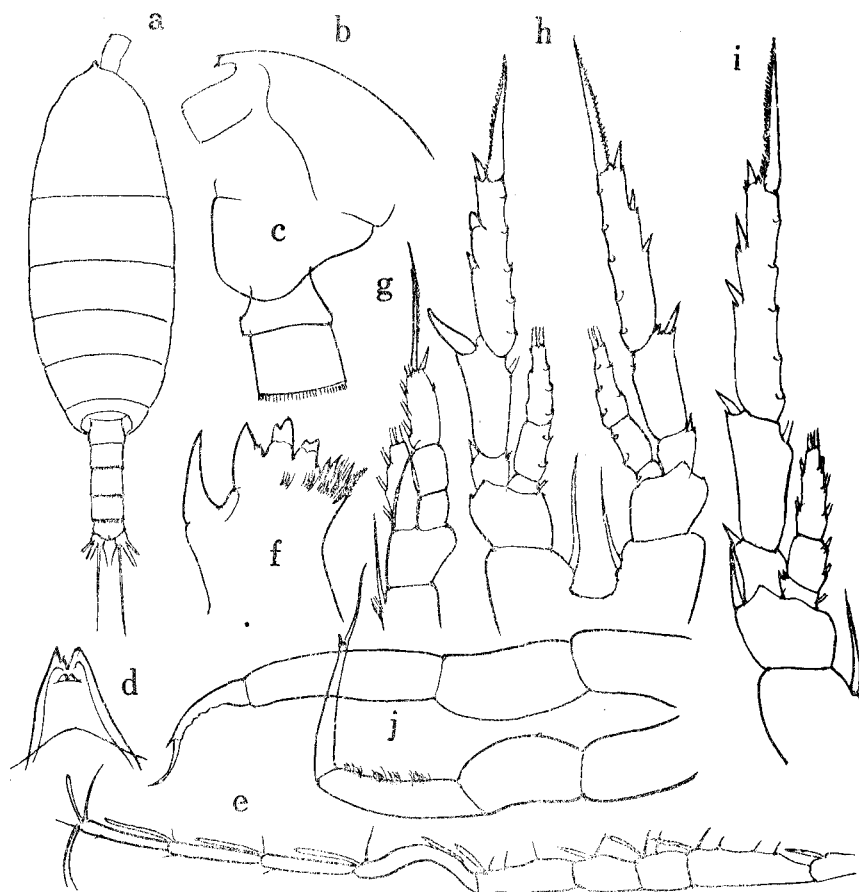


Fig. 242. *Bathypontia longicornis* sp. nov.

Male: a, dorsal aspect; b, head, lateral aspect; c, last thoracic segment, lateral aspect; d, rostrum; e, clasper antenna; f, mandible blade; g, 1st leg; h, 2nd pair of legs; i, 3rd leg; j, 5th pair of legs.

in dorsal aspect. The last 2 thoracic segments are separate; the lateral corner of the last thoracic segment narrowly rounded. The rostrum pointed and bifurcate at the apex, and has a small denticle at the base of the left ramus; in anterior and lateral aspects a pointed process is observed on the distal portion of the basal part.

The abdomen 5-jointed, the segments and furca are in the proportional lengths as $18:20:20:18:18:6=100$; the genital segment is slightly swollen on the ventral distal margin. The furcal rami $2/3$ as long as wide.

The left 1st antenna extends to the distal margin of the 3rd abdominal segment; the segments are in the following proportional lengths:

Segment	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8-9	10	11	12	13	14	16	17
	42	35	18	18	18	18	18	18	39	25	25	28	50	50	46	46
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24-25									
	50	60	63	67	82	82	78	=1000								

The right antenna 19-jointed, forms a grasping organ and has a general resemblance to that of *B. elongata* Sars. The 2nd antenna has the exopod much shorter than the endopod (28:34). The mandible has the exopod about as long as the endopod (11:10); the biting part as that of *B. elegans* Sars. The 1st and 2nd maxillae and the maxilliped as those of *B. elongata* Sars.

The 1st leg has 3-jointed exopod and 1-jointed endopod; the 1st and 2nd segments of the exopod are devoid of outer edge spines. The 2nd leg has 3-jointed exopod and endopod; the outer edge spine of the 2nd segment of the exopod of the right leg much stronger than that of the left leg; the middle outer margin of the 3rd segment of the exopod not pointed at the apex; the terminal spine of the exopod has 48 teeth. The 3rd leg elongated; the outer edge spine of the 2nd basal segment extends to the distal margin of the 1st segment of the exopod; the terminal spine of the exopod has 41 teeth; the 1st segment of the endopod carries 2 denticles on the outer distal corner. The 4th leg has 28 teeth on the terminal spine of the exopod which is about $2/3$ the length of the 3rd segment of the exopod.

The 5th pair of legs slightly asymmetrical; in the right leg the 2nd segment of the exopod slightly serrated on the inner margin; the outer distal corner of the segment is furnished with a minute spine. In the left leg the 1st segment of the exopod is furnished with tufts of stiff hairs on the inner margin; the 2nd segment has a minute spine on the outer distal corner.

Occurrence. One male from depths 1000-0 in Sagami Bay and one male from depths 1800-1000 m in Suruga Bay, March 1940.

Distribution. The Pacific coast of Middle Japan (the present record).

Genus *Temorites* Sars.

The genus is created by Sars in 1900 and accommodates *T. brevipes* Sars taken from the North Pacific Ocean. The genus is closely allied to *Bathypontia* Sars, differing from the latter in having the exopod much longer than the endopod in the 2nd antenna. Brodsky recorded the occurrence of *T. brevipes*

from the far-eastern and polar seas of the USSR. The species was found in my collections from the deep water of Sagami Bay.

Temorites brevipes Sars.

(Fig. 243, a-k)

Temorites brevipes, WILSON, 1950, p. 343, pl. 35, fig. 539; BRODSKY, 1950, p. 417, text-fig. 295.

Female. Length, 1.71 mm: cephalothorax, 1.32 mm; abdomen, 0.39 mm. The cephalothorax ovate and robust in dorsal view. The head separates from the

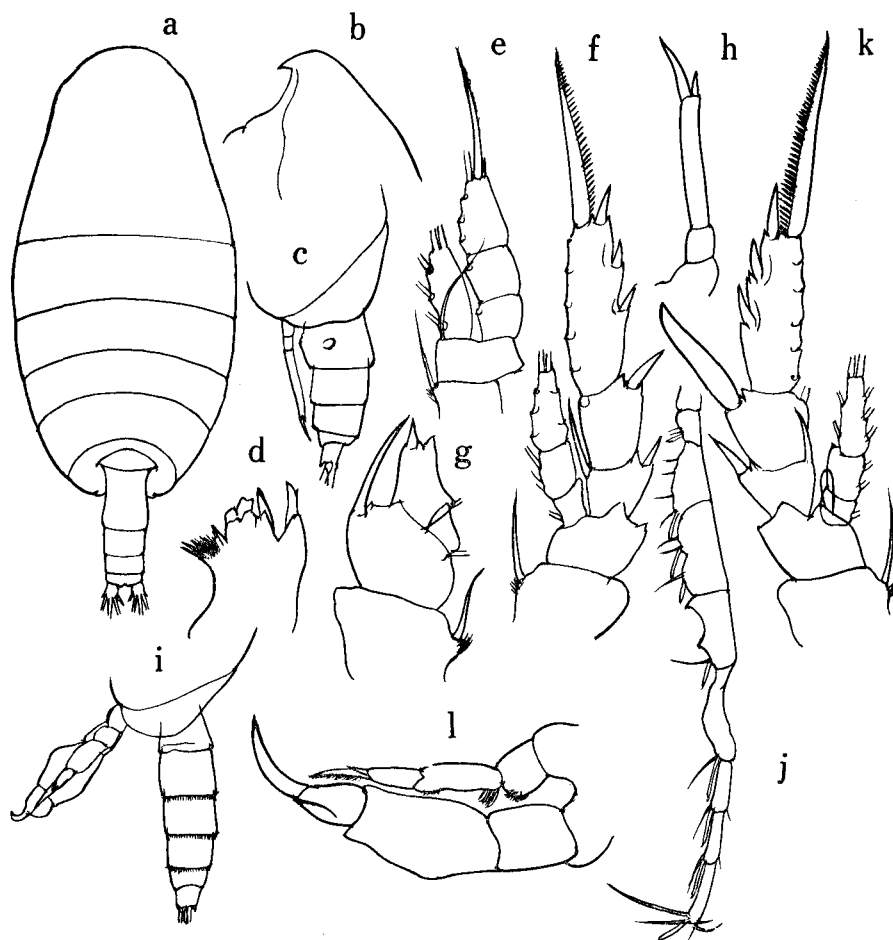


Fig. 243. *Temorites brevipes* Sars.

Female: a, dorsal aspect; b, head, lateral aspect; c, last thoracic segment and abdomen, lateral aspect; d, mandible blade; e, 1st leg; f, 2nd leg; g, basal joints of 3rd leg; h, 5th leg. Male: i, last thoracic segment and abdomen, lateral aspect; j, clasper antenna; k, right 2nd leg; l, 5th pair of legs.

1st thoracic segment; so are the 4th from the 5th; the segment rounded and slightly produced on the antero-ventral corner at the junction with the 4th segment. The rostrum bifurcate at the apex, ends in sharp points.

The abdomen 4-jointed, the segments and furca are in the proportional lengths as 40:22:18:11:9=100. The genital segment 1.6 times as long as wide, not produced below. The furcal rami slightly wider than long, with 4 terminal setae and a small spine on the outer distal margin of the rami.

The 1st antenna 23-jointed, reaches back to the end of the genital segment; the segments are in the following proportional lengths:

Segment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8-9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	57	40	17	23	23	23	23	46	30	30	33	46	46	49	49	46
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24-25									
	46	55	57	57	57	61	86	=1000								

The 2nd antenna has the exopod as long as the endopod. The mandible has the exopod as long as the endopod; the biting part as shown in the figure. The 1st and 2nd maxillae as those of *Bathypontia*. The maxilliped as that of the genus *Bathypontia*, and has the segments in the proportionall lengths as 18:20:18 (endopod).

The 1st leg has 3-jointed exopod and one-jointed endopod; the outer edge spine on the 1st and 2nd segments of the exopod and the outer marginal spine of the 3rd segment of the exopod absent; the 2nd basal segment is produced outwardly and carries a minute spines on the outer margin near the apex of the swelling. The 2nd leg has 3-jointed exopod and endopod; the 1st segment of the exopod has a strong inner marginal spine reaching the distal end of the 2nd segment of the exopod; the terminal spine of the the exopod has about 45 teeth; the basal segment produced outwardly on the distal corner. The 3rd leg has a long and curved spine on the distal outer corner of the 2nd basal segment; the exopod missing in the present specimen. The 4th leg without any distinct characters.

The 5th pair of legs symmetrical, with 2 apical spines, of which the inner one about 2 times as long as the outer one.

Male. Length, 1.88 mm; cephalothorax, 1.43 mm; abdomen, 0.45 mm. The general appearance as in the female. The abdomen 5-jointed; the segments and furca are in the proportional lengths as 20:20:20 16:14:10=100. The genital opening on the left side; the 2nd to 4th segments finely striated on the distal margin. The furcal rami as long as wide.

The grasping antenna on the right side; the segments 17-18 with 2 large teeth. The left antenna extends about to the end of the genital segment. The mouth parts and the 1st, 3rd and 4th legs as in the female.

The right 2nd leg has a large outer edge spine on the 2nd segment of the

exopod. The 5th legs has no endopod. The right leg with 2-jointed exopod ; the 1st joint of the exopod very conspicuous, the outer distal margin produced into a blunt triangular process ; the 2nd segment ends in a strong curved spine, the distal outer margin of the segment carries a large spine. The left leg much smaller than the right leg, the exopod 2-jointed ; the 1st segment is furnished with a tuft of hairs on the inner proximal margin ; the 2nd segment ends in a strong spine furnished with scattered hairs on the inner margin ; the segment has a small outer edge spine.

Remarks. The present specimens both female and male are much larger in size than those reported by Sars from the Norwegian North Polar Expedition. The specimen recorded by BRODSKY from the far-eastern and polar seas of the USSR agrees fairly with the Izu specimen in size.

Occurrence. Three females and two males from depths 1000-0 m in Sagami Bay.

Distribution. The species has been recorded from the Arctic.

Genus *Neopontella* A. SCOTT.

The genus was created by A. SCOTT to accomodate a species, *Neopontella typica*, A. SCOTT taken in the collections of the "Siboga". No examples have been recorded from the Indian seas by SEWELL. I have not found any species of the genus from the Izu region.

Family ACARTIIDAE

Genus *Paralabidocera* (I. C. THOMPSON).

The genus was created by I. C. THOMPSON to accomate *Paralabidocera antarctica*. The species is the Antarctic form and has not been met with in the Izu region.

Genus *Acartia* DANA.

A. SCOTT recorded the occurrence of *Acartia danae* GIESBRECHT, *A. erythraea* GIESBRECHT, *A. negligens* DADA, *A. spinicauda* GIESBRECHT in the collections of the "Sigoga". SEWELL recorded the occurrence of a vast number of species from the Indian seas, and arranged them under the sub-genera proposed by STEUER, namely, *Acartia* (*Acartiella*) *tortaniformis* SEWELL, *A. (Acartiella) gravelyi* SEWELL, *A. (Acartiella) kempi* SEWELL, *A. (Acartiella) major* SEWELL, *A. (Acartiella) minor* SEWELL, *A. (Euacartia) southwelli* SEWELL, *A. (Acanthacartia) chilkaensis*, *A. (Acanthacartia) amboinensis* CARL, *A. (Odontacartia) bispinosa* CARL, *A. (Odontacartia) centrura* GIESBRECHT, *A. (Odontacartia) erythrea* GIESBRECHT, *A. (Odontacartia)*

pacifica STEUER, *A. (Odontacartia) spinicauda* GIESBRECHT, *A. (Planktacartia) danae* GIESBRECHT and *A. (Planktacartia) negligens* DANA. The majority of the species, are as SEWELL pointed out, brackish water forms, the pelagic forms belong to the subgenus *Odontacartia* and *Planktacartia*. In Japanese waters the following species have been recorded by several authors: *A. bifilosa* (GIESBRECHT), *A. longiremis* LILLJEBORG and *A. danae* were recorded by SATO from the northern water of near Hokkaido; MORI (1937) recorded *A. clausi*, *A. longiremis* and *A. hamata* MORI from the neighbouring waters of Japan. He described *A. japonica* MORI and *A. sinjiensis* MORI from the Sea of Japan; he further recorded the occurrence of *A. erythraea*, *A. spinicauda* and *A. tokiokai* MORI and *A. hamata* MORI from Iwayama Bay, Palao. MORI's *sinjiensis* is identical with *A. plumosa* SCOTT. *A. japonica* MORI appears to be identical with *A. amboinensis* in the armature of the 1st antenna and in the shape of the female 5th pair of legs. I obtained *A. clausi*, *A. amboinensis*, *A. pacifica*, *A. danae*, *A. negligens* and *A. steueri* SMIRNOV in my collections. *A. erythraea* was unfortunately absent but appears to be fairly common in the adjacent waters of Japan. The species of the genus *Acartia* are very characteristic in its geographical distribution. The material from the Izu region is insufficient to clear out the geographical distribution of the species in Japanese waters, and further studies are needed.

Acartia is divided into two groups: 1). Rostral filament absent, including the subgenera *Acartiura* STEUER and *Acartiella* SEWELL; 2). Rostral filament present, including *Euacartia* STEUER, *Acanthacartia* STEUER, *Odontacartia* STEUER and *Planktacartia* STEUER. The present specimens belong to a greater part to the rostrated group.

Acartia (Acartiura) clausi GIESBRECHT.

(Fig. 244, a-e)

Acartia clausi, GIESBRECHT, 1892, p. 507, t. 30, figs. 2, 4, 13-15, 17, 28, 36, 37; t. 42, fig. 32; t. 43, figs. 3, 5, 14; SARS, 1903, p. 150, pl. ci; 1925, p. 361; STEUER, 1923, p. 5; WILSON, 1932, p. 146; JESPERSEN, 1934, p. 123; MORI, 1937, p. 103, pl. 50, figs. 8-13; WILSON, 1950, p. 151; BRODSKY, 1950, p. 420, text-fig. 296.

Female. Length, 1.06-1.22 mm. The rostral filaments absent. The last thoracic segment is devoid of spines on the lateral distal margin. The abdomen 3-jointed, and is contained 3.3 times in the length of the cephalothorax; the proportional lengths of the segments and furca are as 41:24:14:21=100. The genital and 2nd segments are fringed with fine teeth on the distal margin. The thorax segments and the genital segment are covered with fine hairs.

In the 5th pair of legs the middle segment squarish in shape; the claw-like spine swollen at the basal portion and spinulose on each side; the outer marginal seta longer than the claw.

Male. Length, 0.94–1.19 mm. The abdomen is contained 3.1 times in the length of the cephalothorax. The lateral corner of the last thoracic segment is furnished with short hairs. The abdominal segments and furca are in the proportional lengths as 15:30:19:7:11:18=100; the 2nd to 4th segments are fringed with minute spinules on the dorsal distal margin. The 5th pair of legs agrees well with the figures given by previous authors.

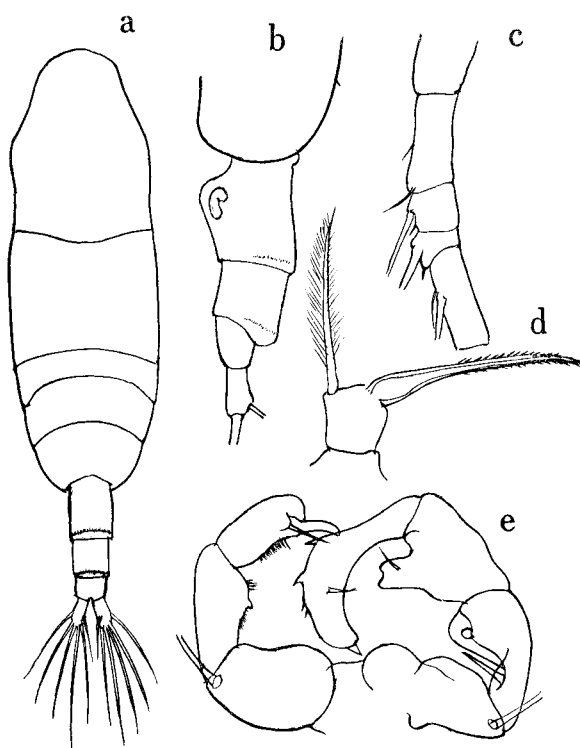


Fig. 244. *Acartia clausi* GIESBRECHT.
Female: a, dorsal aspect; b, last thoracic segment and abdomen, lateral aspect; c, proximal portion of 1st antenna; d, 5th leg. Male: e, 5th pair of legs.

Occurrence. The species is very common in the Izu region all the year round

Distribution. It is widely distributed in the temperate waters of the Pacific, Atlantic. The species has not been recorded from the tropical region of the Indo-Pacific.

Acartia (Acanthacartia) steueri SMIRNOV.

(Fig. 245, a-g)

Acartia steueri, SMIRNOV, 1936, p. 87. 90, figs. 1–3; BRODSKY, 1950, p. 425, text-fig. 300.

Female. Length, 1.38–1.60 m. The rostral filaments long and slender. The abdomen is contained 3 times in the length of the cephalothrax. The last thoracic segment has rows of spinules on the distal margin. The abdominal segments and furca are in the proportional length measured in 0.01 mm 16:7:6:9; the genital and the 2nd segments are fringed with fine teeth on the dorsal distal margin.

The 1st antenna extends to the middle of the genital segment; the 1st segment has no spine on the anterior margin. The 5th pair of legs has narrow basal segments; the terminal spine long and curved on the middle section

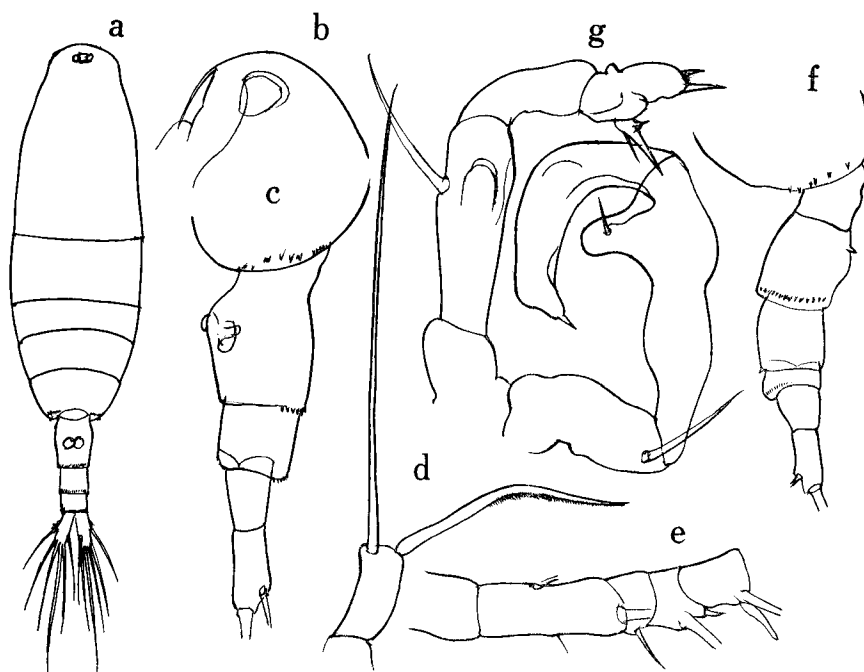


Fig. 245. *Acartia steueri* SMIRNOV.

Female: a, dorsal aspect; b, head, lateral aspect; c, last thoracic segment and abdomen, lateral aspect; d, 5th leg; e, proximal portion of 1st antenna. Male: f, last thoracic segment and abdomen, lateral aspect; g, 5th pair of legs.

and is spinulose only along the inner margin; the outer edge seta very long and slender.

Male. Length, 1.13–1.25 mm. The general appearance as in the female. The abdominal segments and furca are in the proportional lengths measured in 0.01 mm as 5, 9, 7, 2, 5 and 6; the 2nd abdominal segment has 2 spinules near the ventral proximal margin; this is not observed by SMIRNOV.

The right 1st antenna has no denticles on the anterior margin of the segment 18. In the 5th pair of legs the exopod of the right leg rather simple

in structure: the 1st segment of the exopod has no spines on the inner proximal margin; the 2nd segment has a large protuberance furnished with a spine on the apex; the distal segment is long and curved, with a small spine on the apex. In the left leg the 2nd basal segment 3 times as long as wide and has a protuberance about the middle of the segment; the 1st segment of the exopod about 2 times as long as wide; the last segment of the exopod has a large and strong spine at the proximal inner margin, to which 2 small spines are attached at the proximal part of the spine; the apex of the distal segment carries 2 spines, of which the inner one longer; the outer margin of the segment has a small protuberance near the proximal part.

Occurrence. Five females and two males from the surface in February, 1936.

Distribution. The species has been recorded from the northern part of the Japan Sea near Wladiwostok and far-eastern and polar seas of the USSR.

Acartia (Odontacartia) amboinensis CARL.

(Fig. 246, a-d)

Acartia amboinensis, STEUER, 1923, p. 120, figs. 151-6; SEWELL, 1932, p. 396.

Female. Length, 1.34-1.51 mm. The last thoracic segment produced into a strong spine on each side laterally and has 2 small spines on the dorso-lateral corner. The abdomen 3-jointed; the segments and furca are in the proportional lengths as 54:18:7:21=100; the genital segment has 2 spines on the dorsal distal margin; the 2nd segment has 4 very minute spinules. The furcal rami as long as wide.

In the 1st antenna the 1st segment has, beside 2 strong spines, a very minute one on the posterior margin; the 2nd segment has 4 minute spines on the posterior margin and a moderate one in the distal posterior margin; the 3rd and 4th segments have each a spine on the posterior distal margin; the 5th segment has 2 small spines.

In the 5th pair of legs the middle segment narrow, 3 times as long as wide; the terminal claw has 2 slight swellings near the proximal and bends abruptly inwards at the distal half; the claw is 2 times as long as the middle segment. The feathered seta is 3 times as long as the middle segment.

Remarks. The specimen, at the first sight, resembles *A. erythraea*, *A. australis* FARRAN, *A. pitschmanii* PESTA and *A. bispinosa* CARL. But specimen differs from *A. erythraea* in the armature of the 2nd abdominal segment; the present specimen has 4 spinules on the dorsal distal margin of the 2nd abdominal segment; in the 1st antenna the armature of the 2nd and 4th segments differs from those of *erythraea*; the 5th pair of legs resembles well that of *erythraea* but the middle joint is longer in the present specimen; the claw-like spine is more swollen

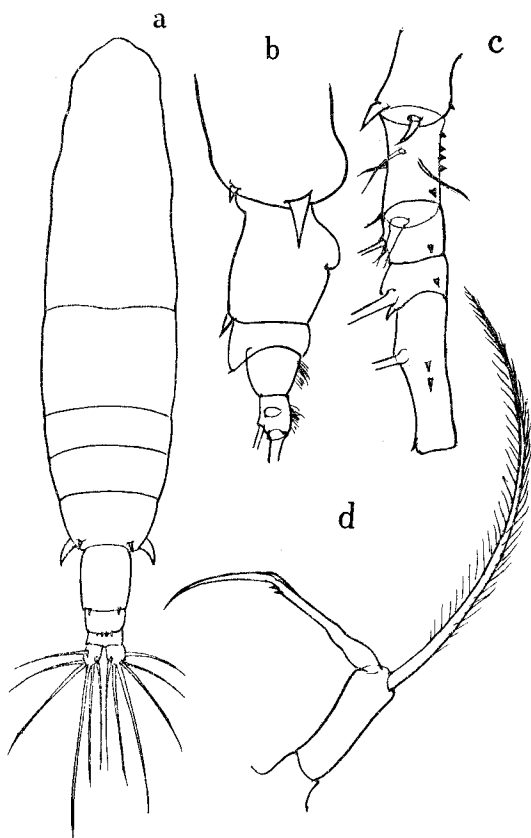


Fig. 246. *Acartia amboinensis* CARL.
Female: a, dorsal aspect; b, last thoracic segment and abdomen, lateral aspect; c, proximal portion of 1st antenna; d, 5th leg.

large curved spine on the posterior margin; the external seta of the 5th leg is very short in *bispinosa*. The specimen is also closely related *A. japonica* MORI but differs from the latter in the proportional lengths of the furca, the spinulation on the dorsal distal margin of the 2nd abdominal segment, and in the proportional lengths of the claw to the middle segment which is much longer in *japonica*.

Occurrence. Three females in winter, 1935.

Distribution. The species has been recorded from the Indian seas.

Acartia (*Odontacartia*) *pacifica* STEUER.

(Fig. 247, a-f)

at the proximal in *erythraea*. The specimen comes near to *australis* but can be distinguished from it in the armature of the 2nd abdominal segment and in the spinulation of the 1st and 2nd joints of the 1st antenna; the 5th pair of legs of the present specimen resembles that of *australis* but the basal segment is longer in the present specimen. The specimen comes closest to *pitschemanni* but in the present specimen the lateral spine of the last thoracic segment is small. The 3rd abdominal segment and furcal rami have each a tuft of hairs on the ventral margin in the present specimen; the 5th pair of legs differs from that of *pitschemanni* in having a curved claw, whereas, it is rather straight in *pitschemanni*. The specimen differs from *bispinosa* in the armature of the 2nd segment of the 1st antenna; in *bispinosa* according to SEWELL (1914) the 2nd segment has a

Acartia pacifica, STEUER, 1923, p. 28, figs. 134-137; SEWELL, 1932, p. 397; FARRAN, 1936, p. 120; BRODSKY, 1950, p. 422, text-fig. 298.

Female. Length, 1.23 mm. The lateral corner of the last thoracic segment produced laterally on each side into a strong spine; the dorsal surface of the segment is furnished with a pair of 2 small spines near the distal margin, STEUER's specimen has a pair of single spine instead of two.

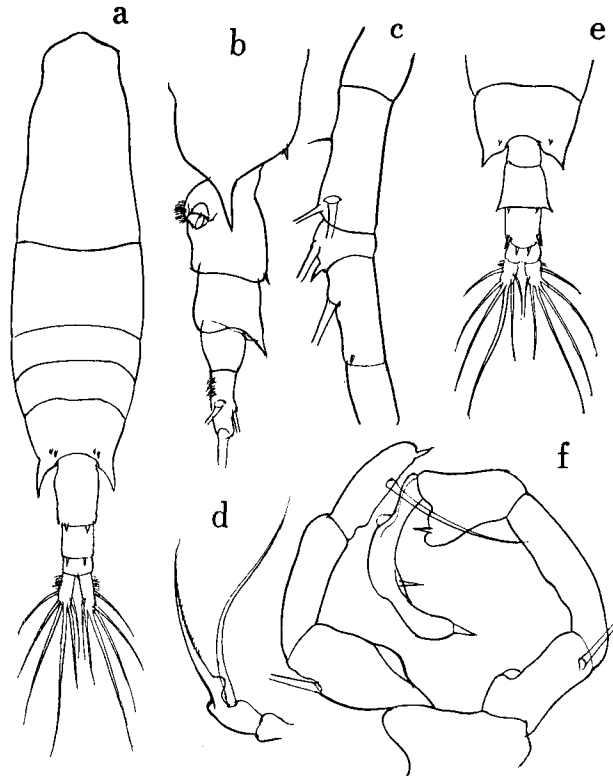


Fig. 247. *Acartia pacifica* STEUER.

Female: a, dorsal aspect; b, last thoracic segment and abdomen, lateral aspect; c, proximal portion of 1st antenna; d, 5th leg. Male: e, last thoracic segment and abdomen, dorsal aspect; f, 5th pair of legs.

The abdominal segments and furca are in the proportional lengths as 43:21:15:21=100; the 1st and 2nd segments have each 2 spines on the dorsal distal margin; a tuft of hairs is observed on the ventral surface of the genital segment about the periphery of the genital opening.

In the 1st antenna the 1st and 2nd segments has no spines. The 5th pair of legs has a small protuberance on the inner proximal margin of the terminal claw, the outer marginal seta longer than the claw.

Male. Length, 1.23 mm. The last thoracic segment terminates into a strong spine on each side; the postero-dorsal margin is furnished with a small spine on each side of the segment. In the abdomen the 2nd, 3rd and 4th segments have each a pair of spines on the dorsal distal margin; the ventral surface of the 2nd segment is provided with 3 rows of fine hairs, the lateral margin of the segment with a small spine on each side.

In the right 1st antenna the segments 13 and 14 are finely serrated on the anterior margin. The 5th pair of legs agrees with STEUER's figure except that there is no spine on the inner distal margin of the 1st segment of the exopod of the right leg; the spine might have been lost in the present specimen.

Remarks. A single male specimen measured 1.15 mm had a lateral thoracic spine divided into 2 at the apex on the left side. This may be abnormal.

Occurrence. One female and two males in winter, 1935.

Distribution. The species has been recorded from the Pacific, 32°N, 157°W, Indian seas, Great Barrier Reef Sea and from the far-eastern and polar seas of the USSR.

Acartia (Planktacartia)

danae GIESBRECHT.

(Fig. 246, a-e)

Acartia danae, GIESBRECHT, 1892, p. 508, t. 30, figs. 5, 19, 32; t. 43, figs. 12, 13; A. SCOTT, 1909, p. 187; Sato, 1913, p. 40; STEUER, 1923, p. 123; FARRAN, 1929, p. 282; SEWELL, 1932, p. 397; FARRAN, 1936, p. 122; MORI, 1937, p. 102, pl. 49, figs. 5-15; WILSON, 1950, p. 151.

Female. Length, 1.17-1.27 mm. The lateral corner of the last thoracic segment produced into a strong spine. The last thoracic segment has no rows of fine spinules on the dorsal surface in the present specimen, though STEUER observed these spinules in the "Valdivia" specimen. The genital segment, has 4 minute spines on the dorsal margin; the 2nd segment has 2 minute spinules.

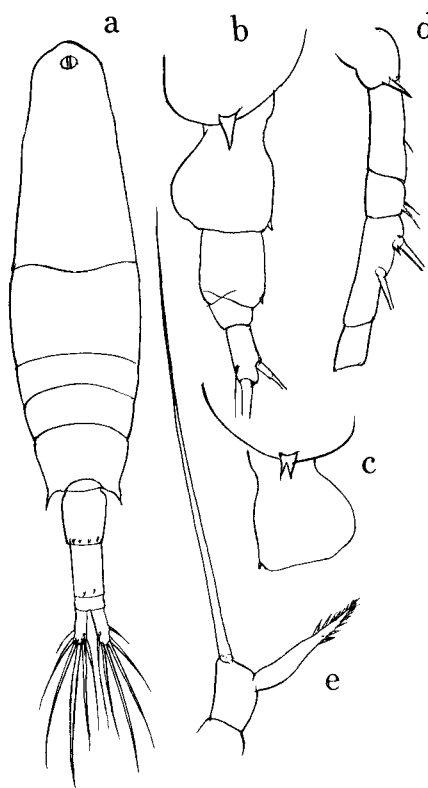


Fig. 248. *Acartia danae* GIESBRECHT. Female: a, dorsal aspect; b, last thoracic segment and abdomen, lateral aspect; c, last thoracic segment, lateral aspect, another specimen; d, proximal portion of 1st antenna; e, 5th leg.

The 5th pair of legs has a comparatively wide basal segment; the terminal claw is coarsely dentate on each side; the outer marginal seta long and slender.

In some specimens (length, 1.27 and 1.30 mm) the lateral corner of the last thoracic segment has a thoracic spine divided into two on the right side.

Occurrence. Nine females in winter, 1935.

Distribution. The species has a wide distribution in the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

Acartia (Planktacartia) negligens DANA.

(Fig. 249, a-g)

Acartia negligens, GIESBRECHT, 1892, p. 508, t. 30 fig. 22; t. 43, fig. 18; A. SCOTT, 1909, p. 188; STEUER, 1923, p. 123; FARRAN, 1929, p. 281; 1936, p. 122; MORI, 1937, p. 101, pl. 49, figs. 1-4; WILSON, 1950, p. 155.

Female. Length, 1.09-1.20 mm. The last thoracic segment rounded and has

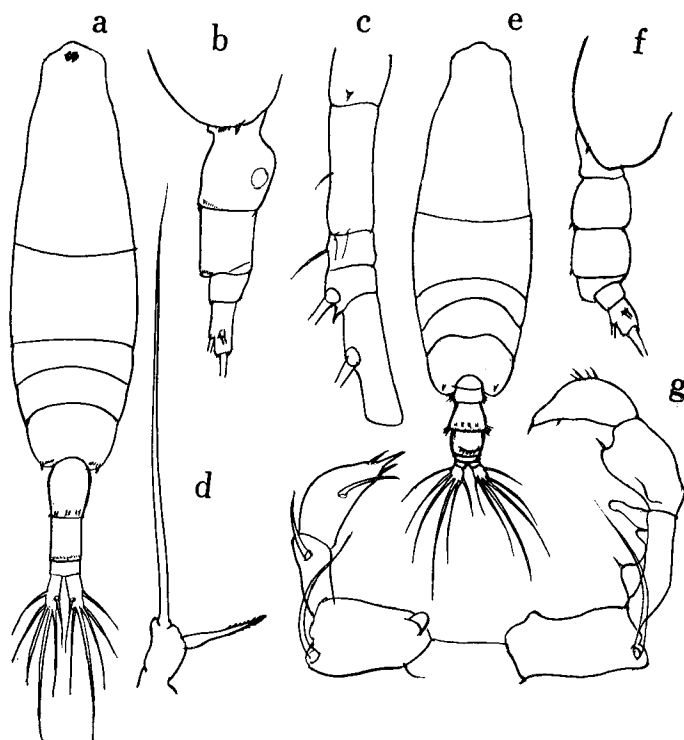


Fig. 249. *Acartia negligens* GIESBRECHT.

Female: a, dorsal aspect; b, last thoracic segment and abdomen, lateral aspect; c, proximal portion of 1st antenna; d, 5th leg. Male: e, dorsal aspect; f, last thoracic segment and abdomen, lateral aspect; g, 5th pair of legs.

a small lateral spine and a row of minute spinules on the lateral distal corner; the spine appears to be variable in number, it is sometimes 2 or 3. The 1st and 2nd abdominal segments are furnished with minute spinules on the dorsal distal margin. The furcal ramus 2 times as long as wide.

In the 1st antenna the 1st segment has a small spine on the distal margin. In the 5th pair of legs the terminal claw short and finely dentate; the outer marginal seta slender and long; the middle segment about 1.4 times as long as wide.

Male. Length, 0.946. The last thoracic segment round with a small spine on each side of the dorso-lateral margin. In the abdomen the 1st segment has a tuft of short hairs on each side of the lateral margin; the 2nd segment has, beside the tuft of hairs on the lateral distal margin, a row of minute spinules on the dorsal distal margin; the 3rd segment has 4 minute spinules near the dorsal distal margins. The furcal ramus about as long as wide.

The right 1st antenna has fine serrations on the anterior margin of the segments 18 and 19-21. The 5th pair of legs agree well with STEUER's figure; the 1st segment of the exopod of the left leg has a long outgrowth on the inner distal margin; in the right leg the 2nd basal segment has a rounded process on the inner proximal corner.

Occurrence. Nine females and one male in winter 1935.

Distribution. The species has a wide distribution in the warm regions of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans and also in the Mediterranean Sea.

Family TORTANIDAE

Genus *Tortanus* GIESBRECHT.

A. SCOTT in the account of the copepods of the "Siboga" recorded the occurrence of *Tortanus barbatus* (BRADY), *T. gracilis* (BRADY), *T. brevipes* A. SCOTT and *T. murrayi* A. SCOTT. SEWELL (1932) recorded the following specimens from the Indian seas: *T. gracilis*, *T. forcipatus* GIESBRECHT, *T. barbatus* and *T. tropicus* SEWELL. He divided the genus *Tortanus* into two subgenera, *Tortanus* and *Atortus*; to the former belong *T. forcipatus*, *T. barbatus* and *T. gracilis*; to the latter belong *T. brevipes*, *T. recticauda* (GIESBRECHT), *T. murrayi* and *T. tropicus*. From the Japanese waters MORI recorded *T. forcipatus*, and *T. discaudatus*, (THOMSON and A. SCOTT). BRODSKY (1950) recorded the occurrence of *T. discaudatus*, *T. derjungini* SMIRNOV and the male of *T. longipes* BRODSKY from the far-eastern and polar seas of the USSR, among which *T. longipes* is identical with the specimen listed by me under the name *T. steueri* sp. nov. in "The pelagic copepods of the Izu region". *T. derjungini* SMIRNOV has been recorded from the Japan Sea and Okotsk Sea. The species was found by me from the Ariake Sea, a large and shallow inland sea of the north-western coast of

Kyushu. From the Izu region the following species have been detected: *T. forcipatus*, *T. longipes* and *T. rubidus*; the last one appears to be new to science.

Tortanus forcipatus (GIESBRECHT).

Corynura forcipatus, GIESBRECHT, 1892, p. 525, t. 31, 42; *Tortanus forcipatus*, THOMPSON and A. SCOTT, 1903, p. 254; STEUER, 1926, p. 60; SEWELL, 1932, p. 399; MORI, 1937, p. 105, p. 51, figs. 11-14.

Female. Length, 1.09 mm. The cephalothorax 0.75 mm; abdomen, 0.34 mm. The last 2 thoracic segments separated. The lateral corner of the last thoracic segment bluntly round. The abdomen 3-jointed; the anal segment and furca asymmetrical. The furcal rami long and twisted.

The 1st antenna 17-jointed, extends to the middle of the furca. The 5th pair of legs asymmetrical; in the left leg the terminal segment elongated, 2 times as long as that of the right leg and carries 2 small outer marginal spines; the distal segment of the right leg has 3 small outer marginal spines.

Occurrence. One female in November, 1935 from the surface layer.

Distribution. The species is widely distributed in the Malay Archipelago, Red Sea and northern part of the Indian Ocean.

Tortanus longipes BRODSKY.

(Fig. 250, a-k)

Tortanus longipes, BRODSKY, 1950, p. 433, text-fig. 306 (male); *T. steueri*, TANAKA, 1953, p. 137.

Female. Length, 2.55 mm: cephalothorax, 1.96 mm; abdomen, 0.59 mm. The cephalothorax oblong ovate and moderately robust. The head is separated from the 1st thoracic segment; the last 2 segments completely fused. The last thoracic segment quite asymmetrical; the left side irregularly sinuate at the lateral margin; the right side is rounded and slightly produced posteriorly on the distal margin. There is a small triangular process beneath the large eye when viewed from the lateral.

The abdomen 2-jointed. The genital segment asymmetrical; the lateral margin more inflated on the left side. The anal segment fused with the furca. The furcal rami asymmetrical; the left ramus is broader; the 2nd furcal seta broad at the proximal. The abdomen was covered with lamellous plates in the present specimen.

The 1st antenna 15-jointed extends to the end of the furca; the 2nd segment has a small spine on the anterior distal corner; the 3rd segment long, carries 2 small spines on the anterior margin and a spine on the anterior distal margin. The mouth parts as those of the foregoing species. The

maxilliped as in *T. recticauda* (GIESBRECHT).

The 5th pair of legs is similar in structure to that of *T. brevipes* A. SCOTT; the basal segment is broad; the distal segment rounded in shape carries an outer marginal seta which is slightly shorter than the distal segment; a slight knotch is found on the posterior surface about the middle of the segment.

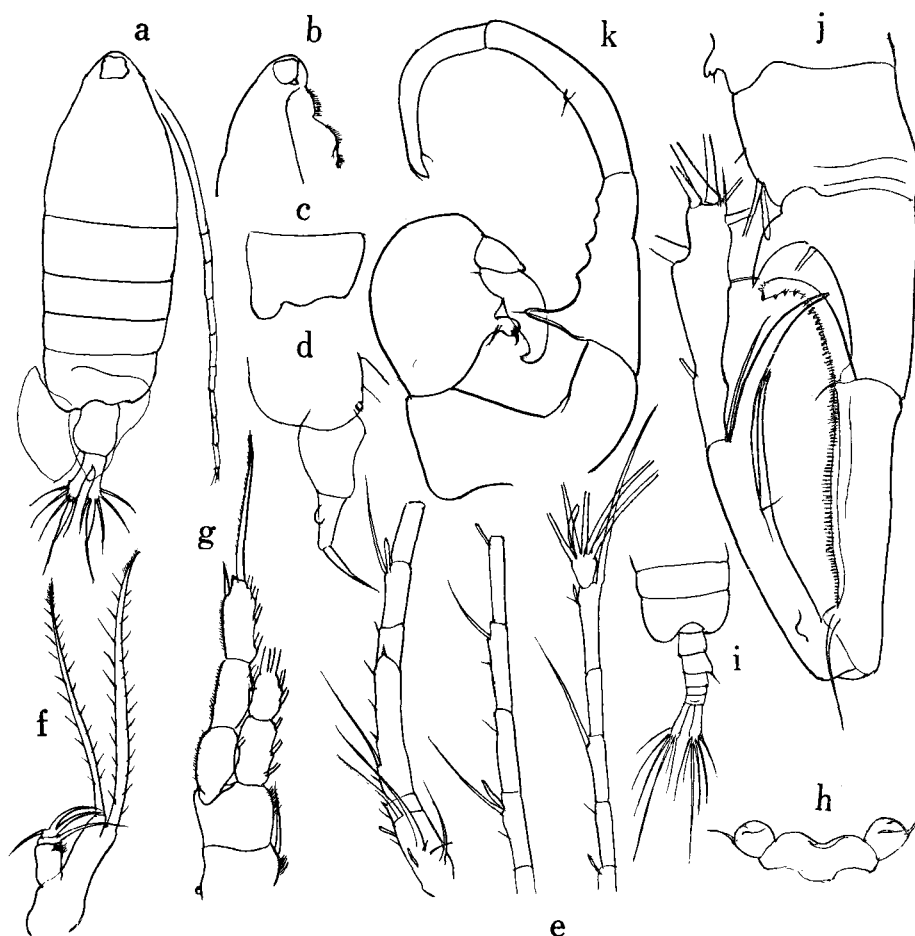


Fig. 250. *Tortanus longipes* BRODSKY.

Female: a, dorsal aspect; b, head, lateral aspect; c, last thoracic segment, lateral aspect, left side; d, last thoracic segment and abdomen, lateral aspect, right side; e, 1st antenna; f, maxilliped; g, 1st leg; h, 5th pair of legs. Male: i, thoracic segments and abdomen, dorsal aspect; j, clasping antenna; k, 5th pair of legs.

Male. Length, 2.40 mm: cephalothorax, 1.68 mm; abdomen, 0.72 mm. The male has a general resemblance to the female. The last thoracic segment slightly asymmetrical; the lateral corner produced posteriorly in an obtuse angle.

The abdomen 5-jointed; the segments are in the proportional lengths as

12:19:16:15:11:31=100. The 2nd segment has a spine on the lateral distal margin and a very small one on the ventral distal margin.

In the 1st antenna the middle section of the right antenna much inflated; the segment 15 has a peculiar process on the distal corner of the anterior margin; the segment 17 has a strong spine on the anterior proximal margin; the segment 18 is furnished with a spur-shaped process extending proximally about to the proximal 1/3 of the 17th segment, the anterior margin of the process is coarsely serrated; the segment 19 has 2 strong spines, the one about the middle of the segment, the another on the distal upper margin of the segment. The left antenna as in the female.

The 1st to 4th legs are similar to those of the female. The 5th pair of legs large; the right leg is composed of 2 free segments attached to 1-jointed basal; the 1st segment of the exopod bears a rounded process on the inner margin about the middle, the 2nd segment is claw-like, bears 2 inner marginal setae. The left leg composed of 3 free segments attached to the 1-jointed basal; the 1st free segment is strongly sinuate on the inner margin, the proximal process is the largest and carries a fine seta on the apex; the 2nd segment long and curved and is furnished with a small process bearing a seta about the middle of the inner margin; the distal segment shorter than the preceding segment and has 2 small spines near the apex, and a tuft of hairs on the inner proximal margin.

Remarks. BRODSKY recorded only male specimens measuring 2.06 mm from the far-eastern sea of the USSR.

Occurrence. One female and a male from Misaki, November 1933 and a male from the same region in October 1936.

Distribution. The species has been recorded from the Japan Sea, Okotsk Sea and Aburatsubo, a small inlet of Sagami Bay where the Marine Biological Station of the Tokyo University stands.

251 *Tortanus rubidus* sp. nov.

(Fig. 251, a-f)

Male. Length, 2.09 mm–2.30 mm. The specimen resembles the male of *T. longipes* BRODSKY. The abdomen is contained 2.9 times in the length of the cephalothorax. The last thoracic segment symmetrical. The abdomen is composed of 5 segments; the segments and furca are in the proportional lengths as 20:16:13:9:7:35=100; the 2nd segment has two spines, the one on the right lateral distal corner, the another on the ventral distal margin.

The crasping antenna is of the same structure as in *T. longipes* but the process on the anterior margin of the segments 17 and 18 are slender. The left antenna 15-jointed, extends to the end of the abdomen. The mouth parts

and swimming legs are similar to those of *T. longipes*. The 5th pair of legs is similar in structure to that of *T. murrayi* A. SCOTT; in the right leg the basal segment has a large process on the inner distal margin; the 1st segment of the exopod has a large process complicated in structure on the middle of the inner margin; the distal segment about as long as the preceding segment, has 2 inner marginal setae and an outer marginal seta. In the left leg the 1st segment of the exopod long and carries a seta on the outer margin, the inner margin has a small tubercle furnished with a small seta on the apex; the 2nd segment has a process on the inner proximal margin; the distal segment

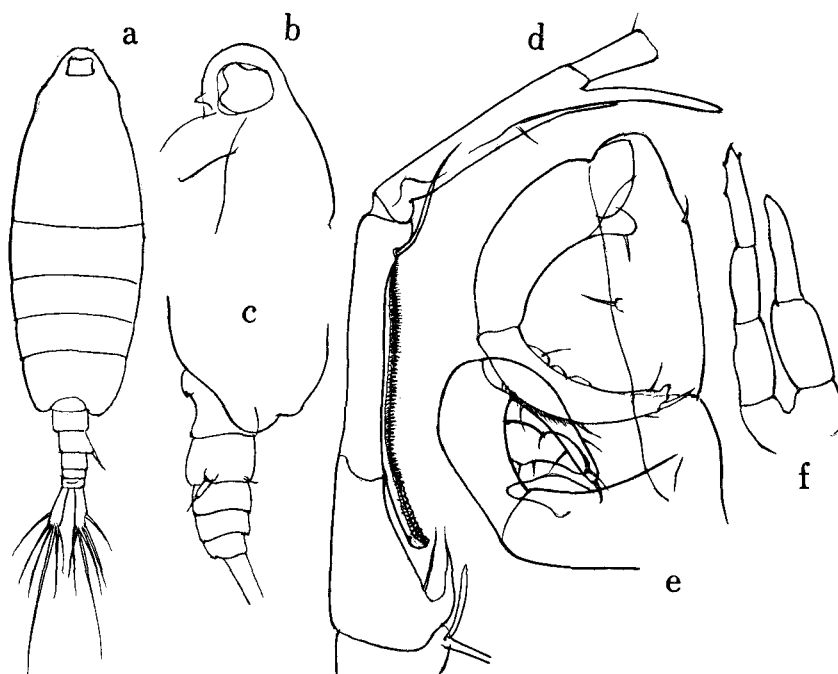


Fig. 251. *Tortanus rubidus* sp. nov.

Male: a, dorsal aspect; b, head, lateral aspect; c, last thoracic segment and abdomen, lateral aspect; d, middle portion of clasp antenna; e, 5th pair of legs. Male, juv.: f, 5th pair of legs.

has several lamellous plates along the inner margin, the outer margin of the segment is furnished with short hairs and 2 small spines, the apex of the segment ends in a papilla and has a large spine on the outer distal corner and a smaller one on the inner distal corner.

Immature male. Length, 1.73–1.95 mm. The immature specimen has 4-jointed abdomen. The right 5th leg has 2 free segments; the left leg has 3 segments attached to the basal.

Remarks. The present specimen is closely allied to *T. longipes* BRODSKY

but the species can be easily distinguished from the later by the shape of the 5th pair of legs.

Occurrence. Five adult males and two immature males from Misaki, a small inlet of Sagami Bay, in a surface collection.

Distribution. Sagami Bay (present record).

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